



NEW BOOKS ADDED TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Books added to the public library are as follows:

- Topography and Strategy in the War—Johnson.
- Face to Face with Kaiserism—Gerard.
- When the Prussians Came to Poland—Turzynowicz.
- A Yankee in the Trenches—Holmes.
- Holding the Line—Baldwin.
- Crumps—Keene.
- Spirit of Lafayette—Hallowell.
- French, English Eng.—French Dictionary—McLaughlin.
- You Are the Hope of the World—Hagedorn.
- Uncle Sam's Boys at War—Austin.
- Vagabonding Down the Andes—Frank.
- Spain 2 vol.—Calvert.
- Interest Tables—Coffin.
- Ballads of a Chuchako—Service.
- The Friendly Road—Grayson.
- Camps and Firesides of the Revolution—Hart.
- Romance of the Civil War—Hart.
- Colonial Children—Hart.
- How Our Grandfathers Lived—Hart.
- Story of the Thirteen Colonies—Guerber.
- Little Stories of England—Dutton.
- Fifty Famous Rides and Riders—Baldwin.
- On Plymouth Rock—Drake.
- Rip Van Winkle—Irving.
- Red Cap Tales—Crockett.
- Everyday Life in the Colonies—Stone & Pickett.
- Children's First Book of Poetry—Baker.
- Children's Second Book of Poetry—Baker.
- Campfire Girls Amid the Snows—Vandecook.
- The Young Alaskans—Hough.
- Long Knives—Englestone.
- When Sarah Saved the Day—Singmaster.
- True Fairy Stories—Bakewell.
- Polly's Secret—Nash.
- The Threshold—Cooke.
- Rab, the Sub-Deb—Hinchart.
- Winds of the World—Mundy.
- Best Short Stories of 1917—O'Brien.
- First the Blade—Dane.
- The Bars of Iron—Dell.
- The Rough Road—Locke.
- Salt of the Earth—Sedgwick.
- Greathart—Dell.
- The Tree of Heaven—Sinclair.
- The Three of Herats—Ruck.
- Marie—Haggard.
- The Amazing Interlude—Rhinehart.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF OWOSSO

Under combined influence of rigid quarantine and closing of public gatherings, the prevalence of influenza in the city is markedly decreased. Individual hardships have been numerous but conditions are improving. Our citizens are loyal and ready to co-operate in measures taken for public good. Especially gratifying are the expressed sentiments of the Owosso Improvement Association and the manufacturers of the city. The city press is always helpful and much good has been done by individuals which is not yet recognized.

We urge the public not to be hasty in judgment and above all not to get excited. In reference to the recent incident concerning our church people, we trust they will continue to be loyal and so far as possible carry out all religious observances at their homes. We appreciate the fact that the necessary suspension of all these things has been a great privation. The aim and object of the public gathering ban is the avoidance of the congregation of numbers of people in one place, to remain in close proximity for any service of any kind.

W. E. WARD, Health Officer.

Nafus-Livingston.

Mrs. Hattie Nafus and George Livingston were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Foote at Lansing on Monday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. Fox. They will be at home, 1406 Frederick street, after Jan. 1st.

Epidemic Decreasing.

A marked improvement in the influenza epidemic is reported by health officers during the past week. New cases in Owosso being very scarce the past few days, although the past week has shown a number of deaths. The quarantine has been better enforced as people realized this was the most effective weapon against the further spread. Few violations of the closing order have been reported and no legal complaints have been made.

North Newburg Lodge Elects Officers.

At the regular meeting of North Newburg Lodge No. 161, F. & A. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Worshipful Master—Harry A. Thomas
Senior Warden—Joseph Weinachenk
Junior Warden—Clarence E. Mapes
Secretary—Wm. McCurdie
Treasurer—Everett S. Hutchinson
Senior Deacon—Seth E. Beers
Junior Deacon—Joseph O. Dickinson
Tyler—Alonso Griffin.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shiawassee Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Court House in the City of Owosso on Thursday, January 2, 1919, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated Owosso, Mich., Nov. 30, 1918.
Z. D. HURRELL,
Secretary.

LOCAL NEWS

The snow storm of Tuesday gave us an ideal Christmas day and since we have had ideal holiday weather.

Of course all our readers enjoyed a Merry Christmas and here's hoping for all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Cyrus Reimer and wife of Cleveland, Ohio, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Southard a day or two this week.

The annual meetings of the three State banks in this city will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 14th, at their banking offices.

Dr. A. M. Hume on his return from New York and Washington says that Lieut. Pulver, who has been stationed in the latter city for several months, will go soon to one of the southern aviation camps to spend the winter. He will be accompanied by his family. Owosso friends and clients are disappointed at Mr. Pulver's decision to remain in the service.

Mrs. John Sebesto of Ovid, was taken into custody yesterday on information by John Ackroyd of Owosso township, at whose home she appeared, saying she was walking to New York and expected to get there by night. She wanted to visit her children by a former husband, who is dead, but her present husband objected, wanting her to work even on Christmas day instead of going to church. She had \$140 in bills with her. She nearly escaped from Constable Forester whom she could outrun, and from Chief Patterson whom she dumped into a snow bank along the railroad track, but the two together finally landed her in the county jail.

Arthur Brown, son of George "Jockey" Brown of this city, who escaped from Ionia prison with four others, Wednesday, returned to the institution yesterday after persuasion by his father. He is serving 2 1/2 years for burglary.

\$6,000 in Christmas Gifts to Employees.

The following announcement was received Tuesday by employees of the Owosso Manufacturing Co.:

To Our Employees:
Wishing to show our appreciation to those who have made it possible to close another successful year, we have decided on the following plan:

To continue the Life Insurance for another year under the plan formerly paid.

To give a cash Christmas present according to the schedule noted below:

To those in our service from three to six months, 2 per cent. of their wages.

To those in our service from six months to one year, 2 1/2 per cent. of their wages.

To those in our service for one year or longer, 3 1/2 per cent. of their past year's wages.

The total cost of this expenditure is about \$6,000.

Extending to you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,
OWOSSO MFG. CO.,
Calvin P. Bentley, President.

Amounts ranging from a few dollars to more than one hundred dollars were given the employees accompanying the announcement.

Big Percentage of People on Red Cross Christmas Roll.

Reports, though incomplete, show that a large percentage of the people of the county have become members of the American Red Cross. Few districts have completed the work, but January first will show Shiawassee county in the honor list.

Washington Letter.

TURN THE LIGHT ON RUSSIA

Washington, Dec. 24.—(Special correspondence)—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, has delivered an address in the Senate giving his conclusions from a thoughtful study of the Russian situation that should receive the careful consideration of every thinking American. Our country has been surfeited with accounts of bloody massacres in Moscow, Petrograd, and other Russian centers, of intrigues between the Bolsheviks and Germany, of the fierce opposition of the Soviet government to all intervention in Russia from the United States, and of the horrible conditions of cold, starvation, and general misery brought upon the Russian lower classes as a result of the corruption, incompetence, and treachery of the present regime. Senator Johnson has gone behind the lurid reports in the press in a search for the truth, and the facts that he presents and the conclusions that he draws are startling in the extreme.

The object of Mr. Johnson's discussion of the Russian situation is to obtain, if possible, some statement from our government as to its policy in that benighted country. "I wish to know," says the Senator, "my country's attitude at this time to the Russian people and what our sons are fighting for on Russian soil." Diligent private inquiry has failed to give him light on the subject, and the Senator hopes by public presentation of the matter to bring an authoritative statement from the officials.

In spite of the fact that the Administration has repeatedly, explicitly, and emphatically denied any intention to interfere with the political sovereignty of Russia, her internal affairs, or her territorial integrity, the press reports tell us of battles between American soldiers and Russian soldiers, precisely like encounters between two hostile peoples. Not only have our military forces invaded the country, but we have explicitly permitted the German army to remain in occupancy of the captured Russian provinces, the original terms of the armistice being changed so to provide.

Although the tenets of the Bolsheviks are in direct opposition to the principles of German imperialism, Senator Johnson suspects there has been a propaganda to create the impression that the Germans and Bolsheviks are colliding against the allies. He refers to "the Creel Committee's labored efforts to demonstrate that the Bolsheviks are German agents," and hints at transactions between the Soviet government and our own that have never been told. He asks if it is true that our Government refused permission to the Red Cross to send supplies to Russia for the relief of returning Russian prisoners, 60 per cent of whom were suffering from tuberculosis—"these the soldiers who held the Hun in check for two years and saved civilization." He hints that our State Department disapproved recommendations from the American and British ambassadors to Russia for cooperation with the Soviet government. Information on these and other matters Senator Johnson says is not in possession of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, whose members are quite as much in the dark concerning them as he.

Senator Johnson declares he does not want to see America engaged in the "stabilization" of governments by hostile invasion and overpowering military force. "I want no policy in our Republic," says he, "of subjugating or subduing nations or peoples who do not think as we do." His remarks in connection with that statement of principle are most illuminating and present a view of the Russian question that has not been discussed by the press of the country. Those who take an interest in Russian affairs and our attitude toward them will do well to send to Senator Johnson for a copy of his speech.

NO GOVERNMENT MEDDLING

Writing on ship board while returning from a long visit in Europe, Editor C. W. Barron, of the Boston News Bureau, says:

"The great development in the telephone has come in the United States where there has been no government interference. In England the telephone has been for many years a joke. Six pence telegrams cost the taxpayers double that amount, and there is no incentive to work or invent for an unprofitable service."

Advocates of government ownership take pleasure in telling about the low rates charged for telegraph service in England, but they forget to tell about the deficits that must be met by taxation. Advocates of government operated railroads like to tell of the great reforms they expect to see accomplished, but they disregard the teachings of experience in England and Canada.

GOODS, NOT GUNS

A Pacific coast paper tells of the visits of sixteen Japanese business

men who represent Japanese ship owners seeking opportunities for ocean transportation business. These men, coming at different times, secured all the available information concerning depth of water, harbor facilities, etc. A few years ago this would have been interpreted as an intention of Japan to wage military war upon the United States. It is not long since we looked with suspicion upon any Japanese tourist who went around with a camera in his hand taking snap shots of our beautiful scenery. Now we look with complacency upon one Jap after another who comes gathering detailed information regarding our harbors and port equipment. Japan is about to wage war, all right, but not military war. It is a trade war and we shall know that we have been in a fight.

HARD SLEDDING

"We enter the peace conference with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defense," declares Winston Churchill, Minister of British Munitions. "We do not intend, no matter what arguments and appeals are addressed to us, to lend ourselves in any way to any fettering restrictions which will prevent the British navy maintaining its well tried and well deserved supremacy." All of which means that a certain peace devotee who has gone to Europe to watch at the peace table, carrying 14 principles in his inside pocket, is in for some rough handling when they arrive at principle No. 2, the "freedom of the seas," as interpreted by "the Third House."

PLENTY OF JOBS

The Administration need not hesitate to cancel war contracts on the ground that a cessation of work on them will throw numbers of men out of employment. A study of immigration figures the past few years furnishes one of the answers to that proposition. It appears that in the last four years the population of the United States increased only about 500,000 from alien immigration, whereas in the preceding four years it increased nearly 3,000,000. In other words we have probably 1,000,000 and possibly 1,500,000 fewer workers in this country today than we would have had if the war had not interfered. Not only does that fact insure against unemployment of our civil population, but it also goes far to solve the problem of what to do with our returning soldiers when they are demobilized. By far the greater proportion of them will find positions ready and waiting for them.

CLASS OF FARMERETTES WILL ENROLL AT M. A. C.

East Lansing, Dec. 26.—The first class of women ever to be admitted to M. A. C. for the study of agriculture will enter the college on January 7. The effort by the college to train fair folk of the state for a larger place in country life, was prompted by the effectiveness with which women "carried on" in farming, especially in England, while the menfolk were at war. By war of making a modest beginning and opening up to women somewhat of a broad view of the agricultural business, a special course in farm management, to begin on January 7 and run eight weeks will be conducted.

A number of other courses, which this season will be accessible to men and women alike, and which have been boiled down to make it possible for busy persons to come to college and learn essentials in from two to sixteen weeks, will also be started. Of these short courses one will be for eight weeks, in agriculture, horticulture and dairying, beginning Jan. 6; another of sixteen weeks, in agriculture, commencing, Jan. 7; a four weeks auto-truck and tractor course, commencing Jan. 20; a two weeks course in gardening, commencing Feb. 3; a second four weeks course in auto-trucks and tractors, commencing Feb. 17; a one week's course for bee-keepers, commencing Feb. 24, and a farmers' and housewives' week, for everybody, commencing Feb. 3.

Annual Meeting.

Notice—The annual meeting of the members of Oak Hill Cemetery Company of Owosso, Michigan, will be held at the office of the Sec'y Treas., room 203 Citizens' Bank Building, Owosso, Mich., on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated December 23rd, 1918.

E. M. MILLER.

Sec'y-Treas.

The annual meeting of the Shiawassee Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will be held in Corunna Jan. 2. There will be a contest for the office of secretary now held by Z. D. Hurrell. Announced candidates are W. H. Lavanstein and B. W. Mattson. Many members are urging Z. D. Hurrell to permit the use of his name again, his service as secretary having been most satisfactory.

HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP

Famine Conditions

- Food Shortage approaching famine point
- Serious Food Shortage
- Sufficient Present Food Supply But Future Serious
- Peoples already receiving American aid
- Unclassified

DECEMBER 1, 1918



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population.

Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation from the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this plan, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief.

The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own

seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens.

Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for Americans because there is no present indication that we shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers.

England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies.

Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic re-

gions, with conditions most serious in Finland.

Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stragencies.

In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be handled through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 6,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies.

If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitably follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.